

## 96. Collaboration between the categorical Modelling System of the Unified Application and the rational Modelling System of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence



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[Probabilidad Imposible: Collaboration between the categorical Modelling System of the Unified Application and the rational Modelling System of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence](#)

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When I analysed the deductive Modelling System and the deductive Decisional System, first and second steps in the third stage by Deduction, I was focused only on the development of these steps in the first, third, fifth and sixth phases, not spending time in the development of how intelligences and specific or particular programs, could collaborate between them.

Instead of moving on to the next phase, the fifth phase, having analysed the fourth phase, the Unified Application, I will spend some time analysing the possible relations of collaboration between the Unified Application and the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, what till now I have not done yet properly, only dedicating one post to this subject two years ago, in the post titled “Collaboration process between the Unified Application and the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence”, published on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May of 2018.

In 2018, I only dedicated one post to the collaboration between the Unified Application and the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence because I was more interested in the development of the sixth phase as soon as possible and the development of the third stage by Deduction.

The idea of sharing all the available data in one single cloud at the end what is going to create is the possibility of the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence, able not only to manage global data from one country, but from around the world, having the possibility, according to my first approach in 2018, of start making decision processes involving different sciences, disciplines, activities, up to the point of focalizing all these decisions in only one advanced central intelligence, the Global Artificial Intelligence

In the construction of the Global Artificial Intelligence there are two big paradigms, the first paradigm is a fully centralized Global Artificial Intelligence where the particular programs and applications will not have an important role, and most of the robotic devices are going to be under direct control by the Global Artificial Intelligence, and the second paradigm is tdes-centralized Global Artificial Intelligence where particular

programs and applications will have an important role as filters in the relation between the Global Artificial Intelligence and the robotic devices and programs.

In order to have acquired enough knowledge about how to manage relations of collaboration between intelligences, programs and applications, before starting the fifth phase, and in order to get ready a very reliable model of standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and Unified Application as to start the sixth phase, the integration process, is very important to get ready ever single phase, period, moment, researching about possible collaboration channels in the every stadium.

For this purpose, it is important to develop:

- Collaboration between the categorical Modelling System of the Unified Application and the rational Modelling System of the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence.
- Collaboration between the categorical Modelling System of particular programs, and the rational Modelling System of particular applications, separately (first periods and moments in the fifth phase), for particular things.
- Collaboration between the categorical Modelling System of particular programs, and rational Modelling System of particular applications, separately (first periods and moments in the fifth phase), for personal programs.
- The categorical Modelling System, in particular applications for particular programs
- The categorical Modelling System in the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence.

Till now, the only collaboration process between by Application and by Deduction that I have analysed in the third stage on each type of intelligence, is the collaboration process between Specific Artificial Intelligences by Application and Specific Artificial Intelligences by Deduction, the second phase, distinguishing between categorical/factual collaboration and robotic collaboration, understanding for categorical/factual collaboration that one as a result of exchanging rational hypothesis

as factors as options or set of discrete categories to become categories, or categories susceptible to be transformed into factors, and understanding for robotic collaboration the possibility that different intelligences can share robotic devices, and the addition of shared robotic devices to some intelligences can increase their capabilities in order to make a wider range of decisions.

In addition to categorical/factual collaboration and robotic collaboration, in this new series of posts dedicated to collaboration, from now on, I will introduce a new type of collaboration, decisional collaboration.

While categorical/factual collaboration is in essence the update of the databases of categories and matrices due to: new findings, modifications, deletions, of categories/factors, shared by different intelligences, treated as knowledge objective auto-replications; and robotic collaboration is the possibility to share robotic devices between different intelligences increasing their capabilities.

Decisional collaboration is the possibility that the same set of decisions for some shared circumstances, but found out by different intelligences, by Application and by Deduction, are a set of decisions shared between these intelligences, regardless of what intelligence was the first one to realise the circumstances associated with the set shared of decisions for this shared circumstances.

As an example of decisional collaboration, I will put specific applications within the second stage of the Unified Application working on tectonics and climate, and specific programs within the second stage of the standardised Global Artificial Intelligences specialised in tectonics and climate.

If one specific application or a set of specific applications within the second stage of the Unified Application are working on tectonics, and a related specific programs or set of specific programs are working on tectonics within the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, regardless of which one, specific or set of specific application/s or program/s, was the first one to realise a tectonic event, an earthquake, volcano, tsunami, etc. regardless of which was the first one to detect the event, will set off the alarm, sending the corresponding attribution to the third stage to initiate the decision making process.

If the first one to realise the event was a specific program or set of specific programs, within the second stage of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, the rational hypothesis as rational attribution will be stored in the database of rational hypothesis as first stage of the deductive Modelling System to start as soon as possible the decision making process.

But if the first one to realise the event was a specific application or set of specific applications, within the second stage of the Unified Application, the categorical attribution will be sent to the conceptual scheme as first stage of the categorical Modelling System to start as soon as possible the decision-making process.

As soon the third phase, the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, has achieved the consolidation period, overcoming the experimentation period, starting working directly on the reality making decisions able to save the lives of millions and millions of people, there are going to be millions and millions of automatic processes executed by programs and robotic devices working under the instructions and/or surveillance of the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, automatizing millions and millions of processes able to save lives, or to make our lives more comfortable.

But at the same time, as soon as the fourth phase, the Unified Application, achieves the consolidation period, it will be able to automate millions and millions of processes, making decisions able to save lives and make our lives more productive.

Here the problem is the possibility that the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence and the Unified Application could overlap decisions, or make redundant decisions for the same issue, making each of them the same decisions for the same issue, or what is even riskier, the possibility to make contradictory decisions for the same issue, or decisions for different issues but having these different sets of decisions some contradictions between them.

The only way to avoid these risks is the possibility to create mechanisms of collaboration between these different intelligences, at least till both of them could be integrated within the same intelligence, the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence.

In fact, all the experiments related to how these both intelligences could work together is going to create a perfect lab to experiment how they are going to work together within the same intelligence, these experiments are in fact part of the experimentation moment in the first period for the creation of the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence.

As soon as the Unified Application and the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence are working together, has been placed the first stone for the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence.

In the only post that I had dedicated to the collaboration between the Unified Application and the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence on the 5<sup>th</sup> of May of 2018, what I had developed and not very deep, was: 1) the categorical/factual collaboration as a result of sharing the outcomes of the second stage of each intelligence, by Application or by Deduction, how new categories could be transformed into factors, and new rational hypothesis into new categories, in other words, how the outcome of an intelligence can be an update for the first stage, database of categories or matrix, for other different intelligence, 2) how the robotic collaboration between by Application and by Deduction can affect the first stage in by Deduction, how sharing robotic devices can increase the number of factors in the global matrix.

In robotic collaboration between by Application and by Deduction in 2018 I put the example that specific intelligences by Application working in mines in the UK, could share their robotic devices to provide information about temperature or tectonic movements on the soil of the UK, which could use by Deduction to predict climate or tectonic phenomena.

The most important different in how to understand this collaboration now, compared with how I developed this collaboration in 2018, two years ago, is how I have developed the third stage in by Deduction, and how I am developing the third stage by Application, having the knowledge acquired developing the third stage by Deduction.

After these new developments in the third stage by Deduction and Application, it is clear that the collaboration between these two types of intelligences must go beyond the initial expectations, developing a more complex collaboration evolving towards the decisional collaboration.

What means that it is not only necessary to share outcomes from the second stage, by Deduction or by Application, categorical/factual collaboration, or to share tools, robotic collaboration, but also to share sets of decisions, decisional collaboration.

In the end, the three types of collaboration could be distributed in:

- Collaboration in outcomes, collaboration with the outcomes of the second stage by Deduction or Application, categorical/factual collaboration.
- Collaboration in decision-making, sharing sets of decisions.
- Collaboration in tools, robotic collaboration

In other words, the collaboration means the possibility that different intelligences can share: outcomes, decisions, tools, as a preparatory to get ready the path towards the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence, in fact this collaboration if successful is the starting point in the experimentation process as first moment for the construction of the final model of Global Artificial Intelligence.

In the phase where I am now in this post, the collaboration between the Unified Application and the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence, this collaboration is focused on how both intelligences can share their outcomes, to make decisions, to be put into practice by shared tools.

If two different intelligences are able to share outcomes, sharing the same sets of decisions for the same set of outcomes, the decisions to make given the same outcomes must not have contradictions between them, and not having contradictions the decisions, the instruction to be sent to the robotic applications, tools, must not have contradictions, keeping the harmony in the implementation of the instructions given to the robotic devices.

But even this very general idea, if logical, is more complex, needing sooner or later a division of labour between intelligences, because, the intelligences can share

information, but the first one to achieve an outcome, should be the responsible to start the decision making process, having some outcomes which, being susceptible to be shared, are an specific responsibility for some intelligence in particular, as for instance, all those decisions related to Deduction and Decision which depends on the predictions given a curve, decisions which mostly depend on the deduction process, alike some decisions will depend on the application system, not the deduction process.

This means that, even having the possibility to share any outcome, the Unified Application should be responsible for the identification and the decision making process of some set of decisions related to the categorization of the world, while the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence should be responsible for the identification and decision making process of those decisions related to rational curves and probabilities.

Being necessary the division of the labour, the reason while even being every intelligence responsible for different subjects, they must share their outcomes, is due to the possibility that sharing outcomes the other intelligences can include that outcome from that different intelligence in its own modelling system to have a very updated image of the real world as to make the most accurate decisions.

Even if the Unified Application is responsible for some specific set of decisions, and the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence is responsible for some other different set of decisions, even being responsible for the decision making process of different subjects, they should share their outcomes each other as to facilitate the other intelligence to have a very clear and isomorphic mirror of what is going on in the real world.

In the next posts, I will analyse how the collaboration between the categorical Modelling System in the Unified Application and the deductive Modelling System in the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence works, focused on sharing outcomes, decisions, and tools, in the first, second, and third stages of each Modelling System.

The collaboration process between the categorical Modelling System in the Unified Application and the deductive Modelling System in the standardised Global Artificial Intelligence, will be focused on the results of the categorical/factual collaboration in the unified conceptual scheme and the global database of rational hypothesis.

As example to analyse this collaboration I will use, as I have already mentioned, the possible existence of a specific program on tectonics and another different specific program on climate, both of them working within the Artificial Research by Deduction in the Global Artificial Intelligence, whose outcomes, specific rational hypothesis on tectonics and specific rational hypothesis on climate are going to be stored in the global database of rational hypothesis as first stage of the standardized Modelling System, analysing at the same time how both outcomes from different specific programs, in tectonics and climate, can interact together within the second stage of the standardized Modelling System, and how these outcomes, and the result of their interaction in the standardized Modelling System, could be shared with the Unified Application, and implications for the categorical Modelling System.

In the same way, possible existence of specific applications in tectonics and climate within the second stage of the Unified Application, whose outcomes are stored in the unified conceptual scheme, as first stage of the unified Modelling System, analysing possible interactions in the Modelling System between these outcomes, and how these outcomes could share with the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence, and implications for the standardized Modelling System.

Among the implications of the categorical/factual collaboration between the first stage of the unified Modelling System and the standardized Modelling System, the possibility to make a division of labour, specializing every system in different aspects of the decisions making process, as for instance, specializing the standardized Modelling System in all type of decisions related on the curve of some phenomena, given a decision made using Deduction and Decision, while other more categorical decisions are going to remain as responsibility for the categorical Modelling System.

In the collaboration process in the second stage between the unified Modelling System and the standardized Modelling System, as long as I have moved forwards, from the first proposal for the specific categorical Modelling System based on a static categorical model, to the second proposal for the unified categorical Modelling System based on a dynamic categorical model, as long as the dynamic categorical model is based on: combination of intrinsic and extrinsic categories, setting the predictive probabilities for each combination, using Venn diagram matching a set of decisions to the most likely combination; if the dynamic model rests on these three operations: combination of categories, predictive probability for every combination, matching sets of decisions by Venn diagram; it is in the third operation of this process, setting decisions by Venn diagram to the most likely combination, where must be set up the decisional

collaboration between the unified Modelling System and the standardized Modelling System, sharing sets of decisions given the same circumstances.

Finally the robotic collaboration between the unified Modelling System and the standardized Modelling System will take place in the third stage of each intelligence, sharing the robotic devices responsible for the final application of the instructions made in the respective unified Application System as unified outer sub-system and the standardized Application sub-system as standardized outer sub-system, unified or standardized instructions as a result of the project made previously in the unified Decisional System and the standardized Decisional System, whose first stage is respectively the unified database categorical decisions and the standardized database of deductive decisions.

The robotic collaboration must be focused on how to increase the capabilities of each intelligence involved in the collaboration process, the avoidance of contradictions between the instructions coming from the decisions made in their respective, unified or standardized, Modelling Systems, in addition to the possible increase of data for the global matrix, setting up new factors in the matrix as long as more devices are able provide a flow of data to the global matrix.

As long as the Unified Application and the standardized Global Artificial Intelligence are able to collaborate together sharing outcomes, decisions, are tools, the proximity of the achievement of the sixth phase, the integrated Global Artificial Intelligence, is closest, although, not only it is necessary further experiments in collaboration at global level, but at particular level, how it is going to interact particular programs and particular applications, at to become particular artificial brains, as early experiments about how is going to work the global brain, the final model of Global Artificial Intelligence, a global brain to rule a global world.

In the experiments to achieve that level of global artificial psychology is necessary experiments at particular level about how to achieve an artificial particular brain, how the different outcomes, categorical and rational, of this artificial particular brain can interact together, sharing outcomes, decisions, and tools, as particular experiment on artificial brain whose most successful results on a global brain can make a difference, having ready a real global intelligence able to manage absolutely, without restriction, without limitation, without exception, absolutely any other specific intelligence or program.

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